Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, "The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.* Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 21, 1841. { NUMBER 28.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for September, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
21 Tuesday,	58 5	02 6				
22 Wednesday,	59 5	01 6				
23 Thursday,	00 6	00 6	Last Quarter,	8	8	57 M.
24 Friday,	01 6	59 5	New Moon	15	0	46 M.
25 Saturday,	02 6	58 5	First Quarter,	22	8	16 M.
26 Sunday,	03 6	57 5	Full Moon,	30	11	3 M.
27 Monday.	04 6	56 5				

PROSPECTUS OF

The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, and in that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid.*

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 *Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.*

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

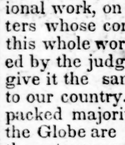
New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,

Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING



RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	. . . .	$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix		50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	. . . .	$2 50
" 12 do	do	5 00
" 25 do	do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

Mr. Rhett's Letter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
August 25, 1841.

Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES:

GENTLEMEN: As the Editors of the National Intelligencer refuse to publish the enclosed communication, you will oblige me by giving it an insertion in your columns.

R. B. RHETT.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In your report of the proceedings of the House of Saturday last, the 21st inst., after recording the grounds on which I asked to be excused from voting on the resolution offered by Mr. *Sergeant*, proposing to take the Bank bill out of the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, "on Monday next," you state:

"After Mr. *Rhett* had read his protest to the resolution, and requested that it be entered upon the record—

"Mr. *Davis* of Kentucky rose and asked him if he had not voted for a similar resolution to the one under consideration during the first session of the last Congress?

"[Mr. *Rhett* replied: No, never!]

"Mr. *Davis* rejoined: he would then read the record upon Mr. *Rhett*, but objection being made, Mr. D. was not allowed to do so. It is as follows:

"'A motion was made by Mr. *Clifford* that the rules in relation to the order of business be suspended, to enable him to move the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the rules of the House be so far suspended that the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from the consideration of Senate bill (No. 127) entitled 'A bill to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue' from and after Monday next, unless the same shall be reported at an earlier day; and that said bill, with such amendments, if any, as shall have been adopted, be taken up in the House on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. and be the special order until finally disposed of, reserving to said committee the right according to the rules of the House, to report the same sooner, if the discussion shall terminate.' The question was put on Mr. *Clifford's* motion to suspend: Yeas 126, nays 54. Among the yeas were Mr. *Rhett* and every Democrat in the House. Upon the question that the House do agree to Mr. *Clifford's* resolution: Yeas 124, nays 58. Among the yeas were Mr. *Rhett* and every Democrat in the House."

Thus, gentlemen, it appears that when you profess to report the proceedings of the House, you hold yourselves at liberty to intersperse them with matters which do not occurr at the time in the House. The former opinions or conduct of those opposed to you politically, may be introduced for the purpose of weakening their positions, or even for a far inferior purpose—to lower them personally in public estimation by an effort to convict them of personal inconsistency. If you had thought proper to report only what was said on this occasion, you might have better represented my reply to Mr. *Stanly*, or have noticed my request to the House to allow Mr. *Davis* to proceed. If the resolution had been read by Mr. *Davis*, it would have given me the opportunity I desired of showing what I asserted, that I had never voted for any such resolution as that against which I protested. Since you have thought proper virtually to make this charge in your report of the proceedings of the House, I claim the privilege through your columns of refuting it.

In the first place, you have not quoted the whole journal. You say: "The question was put upon Mr. *Clifford's* motion to suspend the rules." You should have added: "*Two-thirds* voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended." From the point at which you stop, it may be inferred by a reader unacquainted with parliamentary rules, that a mere majority suspended the rules; and, therefore, in this respect, that the resolutions of Mr. *Clifford* and Mr. *Sergeant* were alike. This is not so. A rule of the House, in conformity with an express standing rule, existing immemorially, I believe, can only be suspended by a vote of *two-thirds*, and on this occasion this vote was obtained.

In the second place, you say: "Among the yeas was Mr. *Rhett* and every Democrat in the House." An inference from this statement might be made, that Democrats only voted for Mr. *Clifford's* motion to suspend the rules, and afterwards for his resolution, and that they carried those propositions. This is not so. A large number of the Whigs, without whom neither the motion nor resolution could have been carried, voted for them with the Democrats. Amongst them were Mr. *Biddle* of Pennsylvania, Mr. *Briggs* and Mr. *Calhoun* of Massachusetts, Mr. *Underwood* of Kentucky, Mr. *Chinn* of Louisiana, Mr. *Joseph Williams* of Tennessee, Mr. *Randolph* of New Jersey, and many others. If the motion or resolution had been contrary to parliamentary usage, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, these gentlemen would have been amongst the last who would have voted for or carried them.

The distinction between this resolution, and the resolution of Mr. *Sergeant* against which I protested—kept out of view in your report—is this: The resolution of Mr. *Clifford* was a resolution *to suspend the rules*, which can only be carried by a vote of two-thirds of the House. Mr. *Sergeant's* resolution was not of this character. By a standing rule of the House, made for the protection of the minority, as all rules are, and always existing as a rule of Congress, the regular course of business cannot be altered or changed but by a suspension of the rules. This regulation was made expressly to protect the minority against the caprice or tyranny of the majority. It was supposed, with this guard to their rights, requiring a co-operation of the minority itself to suspend or change the rules by a vote of two-thirds, their rights were safe—imposition or oppression by a majority was impossible.

But how is it now with the new rule introduced at this session, for the first time, into Congress, and in pursuance of which the resolution proposed last Saturday was passed? Was it a resolution to suspend the rules, requiring the assent of the minority, by a vote of two-thirds, to make it operative? It was a simple resolution—"That, at 4 o'clock this day, (altered afterwards to Monday next,) all debate in Committee of the Whole on the bill No. 1, to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, shall cease," &c. It was an enforcement of a rule which had been made a standing rule of the House, expressly ordained by the majority to get rid of the inconvenience of the *two-thirds* hitherto required to suspend the rules, and requiring a mere majority to stop debate at any time in the Committee of the Whole, and force a bill through the House by the aid of the previous question. It was against this new and tyrannical rule, which was ordained expressly for the purpose of putting aside the ancient rule, in conformity to which, Mr. *Clifford's* resolution was offered last session, with my concurrence and support, that I spoke and protested. How, then, can it be said, with any propriety, that these resolutions are in any sense the same, when one was for a suspension of the rules, the other was to enforce a rule existing? One required a vote of two-thirds of the members to carry it, the other a mere majority; one, in fact, was made to defeat the operation of the other, and to overthrow that protection to the minority the other secured. On the great point to which we objected, the two resolutions, instead of being similar, are, in reality, antagonistical.

And look, too, gentlemen, to the circumstances under which these resolutions were introduced, containing, as they do, a most vivid exemplification of their operation and principles. The Independent Treasury bill—for the purpose of drawing which out of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. *Clifford* introduced his resolution to suspend the rules—had been under debate one month and five days, consecutively; and the resolution proposed to allow three more days for continued debate. Scores of speeches had been delivered on it; and by a computation made by a member then on the floor, two-thirds of the time taken up in the debate had been consumed by the majority opposed to the bill. It was this fair scope for free debate—the ample time and liberal indulgence given to the minority to express their opinions, that doubtless influenced those members of it who joined the majority in suspending the rules to bring the debate to a close. Now, turn to the circumstances under which the resolution on the Fiscal Bank bill was introduced last Saturday. The amendment, which was the bill on which we were to vote, containing thirty-eight pages, had been introduced into the House but the day before. The bill, yet wet from the press, is on our tables, and it is gravely proposed to take it out of the Committee of the Whole at 4 o'clock that day and pass it. The excitement this proposition obviously produced in the House, induced the mover, I presume, as a signal specimen of Whig generosity, to give one day longer, and he changed it to 4 o'clock on the Monday ensuing. The independent Treasury bill, contained a very trifling appropriation of money for erecting safes, vaults, &c.; but this bill established a mighty corporation, and contained an appropriation of fifteen millions of dollars. And mark how beneficial to the minority was the few hours allotted for discussing this gigantic measure, striking at the first principles of the Constitution, and penetrating every corner of the land. Not a Democrat was able to utter one word in the debate—not one could obtain the floor. The whole debate, short as it was, and worthless as was the opportunity, fell entirely from the lips of the majority. Who will say, under such circumstances, even if the principles on which both rested were the same, that those who voted for Mr. Clifford's resolution, stand on the same platform with those who voted for the resolution of Saturday? Practically, under the former resolution, there was free, almost licentious debate. Under the latter, practically, there was an effectual gag to the minority. Neither in operation, circumstances, nor principle, then, can they, with any propriety, be said to be the same. Under the rule adopted by this Congress, the ancient security enjoyed by a minority to the right of free debate in the Committee of the Whole, is taken away. They have no rights in the matter. They speak by the permission of the majority; and permission gives no right. When a majority, even of one only, says it, they may speak; and when it orders otherwise, they must be dumb. The enforcement of this rule in this case demonstrates, that if a majority chooses, they may pass any measure thro' the House of Representatives, without one word of debate being uttered concerning it. It allowed but six days, (and it may as well, on so great a measure, have allowed not) one, to discuss the Distribution bill, which had never before been considered in the House, and which disposed of hundreds of millions of the people's property. It allowed but five days for the consideration of the Loan bill, borrowing of twelve millions of dollars more. It allowed but one week for the dispatch of the first Bank bill, sent us by the Senate, where it was considered one month. If such legislation was consistent with our form of Government, it would be sufficient to turn away all nations from us in disgust and contempt. Against such legislation we have remonstrated.—Against such tyranny by a majority, as one of the minority, I have protested.

In one of the grounds of the protest I made against this rule, I maintained that it "was a right in the People of the United States, inherited from their ancestors, and enjoyed and practised time immemorial, to speak through their Representatives to the taxes imposed upon them." The manner in which this right was enjoyed was, by referring all bills, laying taxes or appropriating money, to the Committee of the Whole; that is, the whole House resolves itself into a committee. The advantage is in the privileges of this committee. There, the previous question (the form of cutting off all further debate) does not apply. A free conference takes place, and debate is unlimited and unrestricted. On the great and vital subject of taxes, and the appropriation of them, it is not presumed that there can be too much deliberation or consideration, and those who are to pay the taxes, the people, have the right freely to discuss the manner and the extent to which they shall be laid, and the purposes to which they shall be applied. Permit me briefly to show the origin and nature of this great principle of Anglo American liberty.

On the 18th of February, 1667, coeval with the establishment of liberty in England by the Revolution of 1668, by which James the Second was expelled from the throne, the Commons of England resolved:

"That if any motion be made in the House *for any public aid or charge upon the people*, the consideration and debate thereof ought not presently to be entered upon; but adjourned till such further days as the House shall see fit to appoint; and then it ought to be referred to the Committe of *the Whole House*; and their opinions be reported thereupon before any resolution or vote of the House do pass therein."

Upwards of a century afterwards, in 1784, Mr Hastell, in his Parliamentary Precedents, in commenting upon this rule, observes:

"The House of Commons have, with great wisdom, imposed these rules and resolutions upon themselves in the exercise of that great and important privilege, 'the sole and exclusive right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown;" in order, (as it is their duty when they are imposing burdens upon their fellow subjects, to give every oportunity for free and frequent discussion,) that they may not, by sudden and hasty votes, incur expenses, or be induced to approve of measures which might entail heavy and lasting burdens upon themselves and their posterity. It is upon this principle, that as long ago as the year 1667, the House laid down for a rule 'that no motion or proposition for an aid or charge upon the people should be presently entered upon.'

"That by this means, due and sufficient notice of the subject should be given, and that the members should not be *surprised* into a vote, but might come prepared to suggest every argument which the importance of the question may demand. Another part of the same order—'that such propositions shall receive their first discussion in Committee of *the Whole House*'—is no less wise and prudent. *There every member may speak as often as he finds it necessary*, and is not confined in delivering his opinions by those rules which are to be observed in speaking in the House; and which in matters of account and computation, would be extremely inconvenient, and would necessarily deprive the House of much real and useful information. This mode of proceeding likewise gives an opportunity of a further and more mature deliberation, when the resolutions of the committee are reported; to which the House may either not only agree or disagree, but if they are of opinion that the subject has not been sufficiently canvassed, they may recommit the whole or any part of the report, for the purpose of receiving more accurate information, or more narrowly inquiring into the nature and expediency of the proposed measure. For these reasons, this resolution of the 18th of February, 1667, has been, *particularly of late years, very strictly adhered to*; and it appears to be one of those rules which, as it has its foundation in prudence, and an attention to the ease of the people, ought to be, in all instances, inviolably observed."

Here is the origin of this great rule, with the reasons for its exercise and continuance in the British Parliament to the present day. And I beg you to remark, that instead of its being relaxed in its administration, it has been, according to the testimony of Mr. Hatsell, *particularly of late years, very strictly adhered to.* The reason is obvious. In proportion as the British Government has become more free, and the interests of the people more regarded in its legislation, in the same proportion has this great principle of parliamentary law, introduced by the people for their protection and self government, been more sacredly observed. It has become sanctioned by usage and hallowed into a great principle of liberty; and if any Premier or King of of England, at the present day, should dare violate it to one half the extent this Congress has witnessed, it would produce a revolution as signal as that of 1668. Nor has it been confined alone to bills of supply. "The speech, messages, and others matters of great concernment are usually referred to the committee of the whole House." 6 Grey, 311. There the inestimable privilege of free debate is obtained, untrammelled by technical rules. There the representative of the people can speak to the taxes to be imposed upon his constituents again and again, unchecked by the previous question. Suggestions are freely made—time for investigations given, that all the light and information which the subject admits of, may be freely imparted and freely received. This is English parliamentary law brought by our ancestors with them into all our colonial assemblies, as that rule, in the enactment of laws, above all others, the most sacred to liberty and the protection of the rights of the people. It has been invariably practised on, as far as I am informed, by every State Legislature in the Union, excepting where the previous question has not been adopted as a rule of governance, and then it may be unnecessary. It has been as inviolably observed by every Congress which has sat in the United States, from the Revolution to the Congress of June, 1841. Even the Federalists of '98, disregardful as they showed themselves to be of popular rights, in the enactment of the alien and sedition laws, whilst they assailed the freedom of the press, left untouched the right of free debate in Congress. The liberty of speech to the people and their representatives was unassailed or abridged. For the first time since 1667, this rule has been set aside, not by Englishmen, or in a Monarchy—but in a Republic, by the descendants of Englishmen, claiming to be freer than they.

Free debate no longer exists in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. The people, through their Representatives, have no longer the right of speaking to the taxes imposed upon them. Tyranny, in the shape of a majority, is erected in the Capitol. The new reign of terror is begun.

I have remarked, gentlemen, that whenever the guillotine, cutting off debate, has fallen on a bill, you have raised a shout of congratulation at its speedy passage. The patriotism of the deed is extolled, and the people are bid to rejoice. If you have thought upon this subject, will you be so good as to inform me how liberty can be maintained by a people, if the liberty of speech, in their deliberative assemblies, is destroyed. Why did Cromwell turn his Parliament out of doors? Was it not because he could not restrain their speech? Why did Napoleon introduce his *gens d'armes* into the House of Deputies? Was it not because he feared their remonstrances and appeals to the people, against his meditated usurpations? Could these tyrants have made the Representatives of the people dumb, could they have silenced debate by rule, what more could they have desired or demanded? For their purposes, perhaps, it were better such representatives should have remained than be expelled.

They both had obsequious and slavish majorities to carry out their bequests. But they, unfortunately, did not live in our day, in the glorious light of our example. They did not comprehend the first great reform of a Federal Congress in these States, to gag by rule; and therefore, they found it necessary to gag by the sword. And have you lived so

long in the atmosphere of this Capital as to suppose, so far as liberty is concerned, that the one from of suppressing debate is less objectionable than the other, if equally effective? Or do you imagine it to be possible, that if the one is submitted to, the other, so soon as it is convenient, will not be resorted to? How have all monarchies arisen from Republics? Do you know—can you imagine but two steps? First, the control of the majority; and, second, the silence and subjection of the minority. And can you conceive a more dexterous method of destroying a minority, than by destroying its use? If it is silent, what use is it? How can the abuses of a majority, or the designs of a tyrant against the liberties of the people, be exposed in a deliberative body, if the minority is gagged? Is it the want of a majority or an ambitious pretender, to lay bare before the eyes of the people, the true character of their measures, or do they not rather seek to command them by all the arts and sophistries that mortal ingenuity can devise? To do wrong is the great difficulty. To give it the appearance of right, with the powers belonging to us, is easily accomplished. To destroy or silence a minority in a popular representative Government, is to destroy liberty itself. The minority is the great check, the sole restraint on a majority, and if a majority is unrestrained, what is it but despotism? Can there be a better definition of a despotism than unrestrained power!

And then, have you thought at all, in connection with this subject, of the people, these members of Congress, composing the minority, represent? How come they in the Capitol? They stand the embodied political power of fifty thousand people. In themselves, as men, they are comparatively nothing; but as representatives, they may wield a power, "as terrible as an army with banners." When you silence them, you silence the people they represent. For what purpose were they sent here? Was it not by *speech*, and *speech only* to endeavor to preserve the Constitution—to protect the people they represent from oppression and injustice, and promote equal liberty to all? Why should they stay, if speech is denied them? Why should the mockery of representation be preserved, when all its power, its vitality is destroyed? Why should the people send them, merely to subserve the purposes of a majority, and give the air of authority to edicts which they are the dumb instruments of registering? With such power in a majority, exercised only as it has been when yet not three months old, the very object of representation is destroyed. The people represented by the minority do not rule themselves. They are ruled absolutely, without the poor privilege of remonstrance or complaint through their representatives, against laws passed for their goverance, in their opinion, unconstitutional in principle, and, if unrepealed, fatal to their liberties.

I have no doubt you have been astonished at the patience with which the minority in Congress have submitted to this state of things. I tell you, it were easier to have deluged the Hall of Representatives in blood, than to have submitted to this imposition. It was not difficult to have stopped utterly all legislation, until that rule was rescinded. But, after due deliberation, it was determined to submit, at least for the time; because we believed that the people would come to the rescue. We looked over the whole scope of the policy of the party in power—their tyrannical proceedings here—their unconstitutional and corrupt legislation for the country—and we have not doubted their speedy overthrow. Our policy, therefore, has been, with calmness and dignity to await the coming of the people—that people, whose rights through us have been invaded and insulted—to whom the Constitution and the Government belongs—whose we are, and whom we serve. They are sufficient for themselves; and if they are not, who can be sufficient for them? Who but the people, can make the people free?

Should People and Representatives both submit to such legislation, it needs no prophet to foretell the consummation. Let no man suppose that good can result from the practice of evil to those who practise it. The almighty often scourges a nation for its offences; and he may permit the utmost criminality in the instrument of his chastisement, but in the end, the instrument and the chastised suffer both alike. Suppose the minority in Congress so debased as to submit entirely and forever to the tyranny of the majority, and the people they represent, as abject as they, acquiesce in a mere nominal representation, mute, meek, slavish instruments for recording the mandates of a majority, hatched in whispers and engendered in caucus corners;—will the matter end there? Can a pure and free majority, (admitting them to be pure and free whilst practising oppression,) coexist with a debased minority? Will not the corrupters, soon become corrupted—the enslavers enslaved? Do you not see, that at every turn of public affairs, new parties are formed, or new combinations from the old parties, created? And how long do you think that a corrupt majority, under the continual shifting of parties, will remain so? Do men depraved adhere to principle, and avoid power? Will they not seize upon the differences of the majority to elevate themselves? And when the power of the State is in their hands, how will it be—how must it necessarily be used? Self-respect will be gone. Respect and reverence for the people will be gone. With the absence of representative responsibility, (destroyed, in the uselessness of representation,) all moral responsibility will be merged in numbers. The love of self and the lust of power will prevail. Combinations will be made to subserve the objects of each, and mutual concessions, at the expense of all principle, for mutual interests. Then, when the harvest of corruption is ripe, and universal distrust exists amidst a general depravity, a Cromwell or a Cæsar will be hailed as a deliverer. If every other maxim in Government shall fail, this shall remain for ever true—to be free ourselves, we must permit others to be free.

> "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
> It were done quickly."

This is the motto by which the majority in Congress have driven through the measures at the present session: but remember, these were the words of a murderer who, whilst stealing to his fell purpose, could whisper—

> "Tho sure and firm set earth
> Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
> The very stones prate of my whereabout."

The Constitution may be murdered at this session—murdered in your distribution billl—twice murdered in your Bank bills, but the people may yet arise, "with twenty mortal murderers on their crowns, and push us from our stools." He who thinks that by multiplying wrongs, resistance to them will be weakened—that by haste in execution, guilt can be disguised, has but the wretched morals and poor policy of a fearful robber. In a mighty country like curs, whose step is the advance or retrogression of nations, whose every deed should look to the ages of futurity, to eternity itself, so far as the world is concerned, when they are to be developed in their consequences, to suppose that such a people, with such destinies, are to be caught in a trap of accidents, or tied up by the willow withs of precipitate legislation, or gagged by rules, is too ridiculous to beeven contemptible, were it not that all wickedness is to be pitied or dspised. We are great—and to be made far greater—mightier than our thoughts can grasp, if true to our destinies, by weighing coolly and cautiously every act of legislation, by a faithful observance of the Constitution, and by holding fast to every guarantee of liberty transmitted to us by our ancestors, or discovered in the course of our own experience. Ours will then be the greatness of justice, truth, and liberty, combined.

Second Veto Message.

MESSAGE
FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Returning, with his objections, the bill "To provide for the better collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained, by my duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, to return to that House in which it originated, the bill "to provide for the better collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States," with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that my own opinion had been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise "of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union," and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution. I readily admit, that whilst the qualified *veto* with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the Government in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively; yet it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case imminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative. He must either exert the negative power entrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection, and defence, or committ an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority, must not, in a constitutional Republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The Constitution itself, I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole people of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries, their mere trustees and servants.

This, their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection, and defence, but the oaths which it prescribes to the public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe their oaths, and the patriotism with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereign will, which has made the Constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representatives majority, or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in in Congress have passed a bill, the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the Constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from (in this case, I admit, unintentional) change or infraction by a majority in Congress. And in that light alone, do I regard the constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

Is this bill now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the Constitution? Does it violate the Constitution, by creating a National Bank, to operate *per se* over the Union? Its title, in the first place, describes its general character. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the *public* revenue, by means of a *corporation*, to be styled the *Fiscal Corporation of the United States.*" In style, then, it is plainly national in its character. Its power, functions, and duties, are those which pertain to the *collecting*, *keeping*, and *disbursing* the *public* revenue. The means by which these are to be exerted is a *corporation*, to be styled the *Fiscal* Corporation of the *United States.* It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in the character of a National Legislature for the whole Union, to perform the *fiscal* purposes, meet the *fiscal* wants and exigencies, supply the *fiscal* uses, and exert the *fiscal* agencies of the Treasury of the United States. Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its title? They do not. It is true that by its first section it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia; but the amount of its capital—the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held—the persons, bodies corporate and politic, by whom its stock may be held—the appointment of its directors, and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—the corporate powers and business of such agencies—the prohibition of Congress to establish any other corporation with similar powers for twenty years, with express reservation in the same clause to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia, so that the aggregate capital shall not exceed five millions—without enumerating other features which are equally distinctive and characteristic—clearly show that it canot be regarded as other than a Bank of the United States, with powers seemingly more limited than have heretofore been granted to such an institution. It operates *per se* over the Union, by virtue of the unaided, and, in my view, assumed authority of Congress as a National Legislature, as distinguishable from a bank created by Congress for the District of Columbia, as the local Legislature of the District. Every United States Bank heretofore created has had power to deal in bills of exchange, as well as in local discounts. Both were trading privileges conferred, and both exercised, by virtue of the aforesaid, power of Congress, over the whole Union.

The question of power remains unchanged, without reference to the extent of privilege granted. If this proposed corporation is to be regarded as a local bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is obnoxious to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution with general, or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a bank of the District of Colubia, it may as to a State bank. Yet who can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a State bank its fiscal agent, invest it with the absolute and unqualified powers conferred by his bill? When I come to look at the details of the bill, they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice.

First. It may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one State and payable in another, without any restraint. The bill of exchange may have an unlimited time to run, and its renewability is no where guarded against. It may, in fact, assume the most objectionable form of accommodation paper. It is not required to rest on any actual, real, or substantial exchange basis; a drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so on in turn the acceptor may become the drawer, upon a mutual understanding. It may, at the same time, induge in mere local discounts under the name of bills of exchange. A bill drawn at Philadelphia on Canden, New Jersey; at Cincinnati on Newport, Kentucky, not to multiply other examples, might, for any thing in this bill to restrain it, become a mere matter of local accommodation. Cities thus relatively situated would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character as most justly to excite dissatisfaction.

2d. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange; thereby correcting none of the evils under which the community now labors, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural States, in which the inequalities in the rates of exchange are most severely felt. Nor are these the only consequences. A resumption of specie payments by the banks of those States would be liable to indefinite postponement; for as the operation of the agencies of the interior would chiefly consist in selling bills of exchange, and the purchase could only be made in specie, or in notes of banks paying specie, the State banks would either have to cotinue with their doors closed, or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly of brokerage. Nor can it be passed over without remark, that, whilst the District of Columbia is made the seat of the principal Bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition of the Bank from all discounting within the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the details of the bill; others might be urged, of much force, but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them: suffice it to add, that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years, without a competitor; that the defects to which I have alluded being found in the fundamental law of the corporation, are irrevocable; and that, if the objections be well founded, it would be over hazardous to pass the bill into a law.

In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others; and it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session. At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public moneys from the Executive control, and perform the operations of the Treasury, without being burdensome to the people, or inconvenient, or expensive to the Government. It is deeply to be regretted that this department of the Government cannot, upon constitutional and other grounds, concur with the Legislative department in this last measure proposed to attain these desirable objects. Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor and my own installation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definite recommendation of my own in my regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the legislative will. In this communication. I am confined by the Constitution to my objections simply to this bill; but the period of the regular session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty under another clause of the Constitution, "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as" I "shall judge necessary and expedient." And I most respectfully submit, in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation.

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session, by the performance of an immense mass of labor at a season very unfavorable both to health and action, and have passed many laws which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interest of the country, and fully answer its just expectations. It has been my good fortune and pleasure to concur with them in all measures, except this; and why should our difference on this alone be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that it sho uld not be. I, too, have been burdened with extraordinary labors of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection on this, the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause, until a more favorable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good of our common country?

I will take this occasion to declare, that the conclusions to which I brought myself are those of a settled conviction, founded, in my opinion, on a just view of the Constitution; that, in arriving at it, I have been actuated by no other motive or desire than to uphold the institutions of the country as they have come down to us from the hands of our god-like ancestors; and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even though I perish, more honorable than to win the applause of men, by a sacrifice of my duty and my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, September 9, 1841.

From the Washington Globe September 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 the discussion of the veto message was opened by Mr. *Botts* of Virginia. The House was adjourned yesterday after the reading of the message, on the motion of a Federal member, doubtless, that the party in caucus might determine, as usual, what it would do in Congress. This mode of setting, by a majority in caucus, what the majority in both branches shall do, was avowed by Mr. *Clay* in the Senate as having been properly adopted to effectuate the measures of the party at this extra session, and he only regretted that it had not been more constantly resorted to. From this admission of the leader of Federalism, we infer that the postponement of the consideration of the veto message yesterday, was to afford opportunity for a party consulation, and that we have, in the demonstrations of this day, the ultimate decisions of Whiggery on the course to be held by that party towards the *President.* The selection of Mr. *Botts* to make the onset, was, of itself evidence of a resolution to draw the sword and fling away the scabbard. His coffeehouse letter, designed to apprise the Federal junto in Richmond of the plans devised "*to head Capt. Tyler,*" sufficiently indicated the disposition of the individual selected to do the office of public denouncer (when denunciation was resolved on) in the most remorseless manner. All the dissembling expressions of friendship thrown into *Mr. Clay's* speech against the first veto in the Senate, was changed to unmingled bitterness; and the *President* was frequently, and by name, denounced as a traitor—as a *Hall* and an *Arnold*—as having been guilty of perfidity towards his political friends, and treachery towards their common cause.

All this Mr. *Botts* undertook to establish by proofs and retailed conversations held by the President, reminiscences of unpublished speeches made by party editors on this point, since the first veto. In this course of denunciation Mr. *Botts* was followed by all the speakers on his side of the House, up to the hour when we left the Capitol at five o'clock.

Mr. *Gilmer* of Virginia answered Mr. *Botts* in an eloquent, spirited, and keenly sarcastic speech. He threw, in brief glances, much light upon the motives which actuated such partisans as Mr. *Botts* at one time to advocate, with the utmost zeal, candidates who have been distinguished for uncompromising hostility to a National Bank, and then to denounce them for maintaining in power the attitude by which they are recommended to its attainment.

Mr. *Lane* of Indiana chimed in with Mr. *Botts'* strain of invective; imputing to Mr. *Tyler* the design of supplanting Mr. *Clay* in the next Presidential term, and seeking Democratic votes to effect that object, by sacrificing the Bank to their principles, at the expense of his own, and the Whig party.

Mr. *Sampson Mason* of Ohio followed in the same vein, and began war upon Mr. *Tlyer* as it was once waged by the same party against Gen. *Jackson*, by assuming that the exercise of the veto in the present instance was a violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

The whole course of the recent developements proves that President *Tyler* is to have the ban of excommunication put upon him by that majority in Congress through which Mr. *Clay* is elevated to the Dictatorship, and he is renounced as a friend to the Whig party, not because he has proved perfidious, but because he would not be perfidious, and thus accomplish their stealthy designs.

It will be remembered that Mr. *Tyler* was first adopted as the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Judge *White*, when their candidate for the Presidency. Both these gentlemen were signalized as most unflinchingly opposed to every principle to which a National Bank could rest. Both had opposed such an institution in every form it assumed, and through long lives of public service. General *Harrison* and Mr. *Tyler* were preferred by the whigs against their Bank candidates for the Presidency, from the same motives which nominated Messrs. *White* and *Tyler* in the election of 1836. It is clear, from present manifestations, that they were chosen to enable the Federal party to throw off the weight of the Bank in the canvass, while they profitted by its means; and that it was expected, the election having been gained, their candidates would be true to the Bank party, and false to the people. This was the perfidity expected from Mr. *Tyler*; and proving himself to be *true to his principles*, and *honest* to the people, Federalism proclaims that he is unworthy of its support! In this, he receives from it the highest encomium it could bestow.

Let it be marked in the calendar that, on this day, (*Friday.*) Federalism opened with its anathemas on Mr. *Tyler*, and has made it the most glorious epoch in his life, as being pregnant with the most disastrous consequences to it as a party.

U. S. BANK.

The Philadelyhia Public Ledger gives the following account of the assignment of the "great regulator:

"The assignment of the United States bank, the general conditoin of the institution, and the probable amount that will be realized from the wreck, were the main topics of conversation to-day. The general conclusion is that the whole of the immense capital—thirty-five millions of dollars—is squandered, and that not one per cent. will ever be restored to the stockholders; and whether the noteholders, depositors and bond-holders will realize any considerable amount of their claims, has grown a question of serious doubt.

This last, it will be remembered, is the third assignment that has been made by the bank. The first was to secure the other banks of the city and country for the payment of post notes and balances to the amount of about four and a half millions of dollars! The second was to secure the circulation and deposites, set down at about five millions. To secure the first, pretty good assets were assigned, to the amount of about seven millions. With what success the other banks have met in the collection is not precisely known, though, if various givings out are true, but poor.

The kind of guarantee that was given by the second assignment, which was to secure the note holders and depositors, may be inferred from the fact that it was composed of the following items of account. viz:

Real estate on books at Philadelphia,	$139,072
Mortgages at Mobile,	80,000
Sundry Bank balances,	3,812,133
Stocks and Loans,	3,659,329
Bills and Notes on Boston,	19,574
" " New York	435,372
" " Mobile,	884,241
" " New Orleans	2,215,228
" " Louisville,	216,063
" " Nathez,	926,944
Mississippi State Warrants,	55,839
Making an aggregate of about	$12,473,800

In the above aggregate of twelve millions, and upon which is based the security of the note holder and depositor, are the following items, viz:

Morris Canal, $1,000,000, worth nothing: Lemon Hill Mortgage, 150,000, worth perhaps $100,000; Sandy and Beaver Canal Loan, 300,000, worth nothing; Norristown Railroad, 300,000, worth nothing; Suspended Debt, 3,000,000, worth perhaps 200,000; Planters' bank and other Mississippi obligations, 5,000,000 worth perhaps 200,000; Texas Bonds, 300,000, worth 30,000; New Orleans Cotton presses, 300,000, worth perhaps 50,000. Totals—$10,350,000, $580,000.

Here is nearly ten and a half millions of the twelve and a half millions assigned to secure the circulation and deposites, and which, according to the best estimate that we can make, is worth but little more than half a million! The assignment is very long, and composed of so many items as to require a great deal of investigation and labor to collect them, but we have here shown enough, we think, to satisfy the bill holders and depositors that the security is not sufficient, even admitting that the remaining two millions of assets, unaccounted for in the above estimate, should prove to be worth all that they call for, but we have no reason to suppose that they are different from the sample here exhibited. The particular creditors for whose security the above assets were set apart, will have the right, finding its insufficiency, to fall back, and come in as general creditors. In this case they *may* receive all their claims, provided the preferred creditors, by the last assignment, have not too large demands. The intimation, at present is, that these preferences are small, and though no aggregate sum is named, they are said to include only one or two small demands besides about two hundred thousand dollars, incurred by persons who have made themselves responsible for liabilities of the bank, particularly those who have entered security on judgments.

The New York Herald's account:

"In another column will be found the assignment of the Union Canal for $1,700,000, and also the details of the final assignment of the United States Bank of all its effects for the benefit of its creditors. The stockholders, of course, will never get any thing. The circulating bills were selling yesterday here at 32 per cent. discount, and in Philadelphia at 35 per cent. discount, for currency.—Large amounts have been sold by the leading brokers here, at 30 per cent. discount, seller 30 days. This is the end of a National Bank, that but a few years since ruled the country financially and politically. $35,000,000 of capital at least, have been lost and squandered, leaving not a cent to the poor stockholder. This loss is, however, but a very trifle compared with those occasioned by the violent fluctuations in the currency and the convulsions in trade caused by the movements of the institution while in existence. The immediate cause of the assignment, it appears, was the accumulation of innumerable suits brought against the Bank, particularly one for $50,000 in the name of they Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, to procure payment of the notes of the Bank, and also of the property of the Girard Trust.

"In these we see the first effects of the Bankrupt law, which is to go into operation in February next. That law will require a uniform operation, and all the creditors must receive alike. To avoid this, all the insolvent concerns will immediately assign their effects, divide them among preferred creditors, and get out of the way as fast as possible."

RIOT IN CINCINANATI OHIO.

A Letter to the editors of the New York New Era, from Cincinnati, Ohio, dated the 4th inst., gives an account of a very serious riot in that city. On the evening of the 2d, a quarrel occurred between several negroes and two white men, in which the latter were badly wounded with dirk knives.—About 9 o'clock on the following evening, a large concourse of people, without concert or arms, assembled in the immediate vicinity of "Five Points," or, as it is called,, "Nigger Town." A few persons in the mob which consisted of 3 or 400, threw stones against the buildings of the negroes. The negroes immediately poured into the mob a volley of bullets, from muskets and rifles, with which they had previously provided themselves in anticipation of an attack. The mob, being unarmed, fled precipitately, and were pursued for nearly a square by the blacks, who yelled out a wild shout of triumph and defiance, and returned to their houses. About midnight the mob advanced to the position they had occupied in the early part of the evening, provided with arms and a six-pounder. The six-pounder and small arms were fired, which was returned by the blacks, and the parties engaged in a terrible conflict. Fortunately for the lives of many, the prompt arrival of the military silenced the firing, restored peace and dispersed the mob. There are various reports of the number killed and wounded on both sides, the truth of which cannot at present be known. The city was all in confusion and uproar again, on the 4th, and the negroes flying in all directions.—There was no fighting or lynching, but the people were taking the negroes into custody as fast as they could be caught, with the design of enforcing a law which requires all colored residents of Ohio to give bond for their good behavior or leave the State.

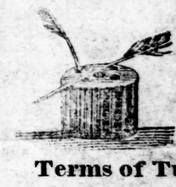
The Cincinnati Gazette of a later date says:

At 3 p. m. Saturday afternoon, the Mayor, Sheriff, Marshall, and a portion of the police, proceeded to the battle ground, and there, under the protection of the military, though in the presence of the mob, and so far controlled by them, as to prevent the taking away of any negroes, upon their complying with the law. Several negroes gave bond, and obtained the permission of the authorities to go away, with sureties, some of our most respectable citizens, but were headed even within the military sentinels and compelled to return within the ground. It was resolved to embody the male negroes, and march them to jail for security, under the protection of military and civil authority. From 250 to 300 negroes, including sound and maimed, were, with some difficulty, marched off to the jail, surrounded by the military and officers; and a dense mass of men, women, and boys, confounding all distinction between the orderly and disorderly, accompanied with deafening yells. They were safely lodged, and still remain in prison, separated from their families. The crowd was in that way dispersed.

The Glorious 17th of August.—An old friend has reminded us that the 17th of August, the day on which Tyler vetoed the Bank, is the anniversary of the *Battle of Bennington*, when John Stark whipped to death the British and Hessians and their allies the Tories, and gave the colonies the glorious presage of the utter defeat and capture of the whole northern British army in the ensuing month of October.—*Hill's Patriot.*

The United States Gazette states that the *first deposite of silver from a mine of the United States*, was made at the Mint in Philadelphia this week. It was from Davidson county, North Carolina, and it is believed that the mines there will prove very productive. The assay made at the Mint showed that 1,000 parts of the bullion contained 973 of silver, and 8 of gold.

THE CHARLOTTE
Female Academy



WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, $ 8 50

SECOND CLASS.
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, $10 50

FIRST CLASS.
Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c., $16 50

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S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...tf

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also
Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,
Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1841.

☞ We are requested to state that WILLIAM B. ALEXANDER, the present Register for Mecklenburg County, will resign his office at the October County Court.

☞ Congress adjourned on Monday, the 12th instant, after a session of three months and a half. We shall endeavor to collect up the fragments for our next, and show what they *have* done, what they have *not* done, and the *cost* to the country.

Mr. Rhett's Letter.—The Letter of the Hon. R. B. RHETT, of S. C., on our first page, will be read with interest. It is a scorching commentary upon the outrageous tyranny practiced by the majority in the House of Representatives at the late Extra Session, and will show to the People how completely their Representatives in the minority have been grgged, and the freedom of debate suppressed. Never, in the history of this Government, have such daring assaults been made on the inestimable right of free debate, and Mr. Rhett is not alone in his denunciations of the tyrants: Mr. *Proffit*, of Indiana, a Whig, in a late speech, said:

"He had witnessed tyranny enough this session to disgust him with man-worship. Talk about the veto power. It could be felt, and seen and held responsible—*but the unseen power—the secret tyranny—the irresponsible influences practiced upon the legislation of the country during this session—it was that which alarmed him, and put him on his guard, and against which he had rebelled and would continue to contend, and the consequence of which he was ready to meet in any shape.*"

The last *Globe* contains another letter from Mr. RHETT, on the same subject, which we shall copy into our next

More Comfort for the Federalists.—President TYLER's second Veto Message will be found in our columns to-day. The Federal leaders thought by dropping the word "Bank," and calling their *kite-flying* monster the "Fiscal Corporation," to cheat the Constitution, and deceive the President;—but "old Virginia" was too wide awake for that, and he richly merits the thanks of his country for a second time clipping off the head of this Federa monster. Senator *Benton* observed in the Senate, when this Fiscal Corporation came before that body, that, the Bank must certainly possess as many lives as fabulous history attributed to the *cat*;—for, said he "Gen. Jackson killed it in 1832, and Mr. Tyler killed it again but the other day, and now here it is again." We think it not unlikely that there is some foundation for Mr. Benton's suggestion; yet it would seem that even this *cat*alogue of lives would avail the monster but little, if Mr. Tyler could get a few more passes at him.

Seriously, we cannot see how the Federalists could have expected Mr. Tyler to have done otherwise than veto this second scheme of a Bank. He clearly shows in his Message, that its provisions and powers were more objectionable and dangerous even than those of the first bill he vetoed. But Mr. Tyler may expect no quarter from the Federalists for his fidelity to the Constitution. They have opened the war upon him, and he will find defenders only among the old State Rights Democrats.

We annex the views of several leading journals of both political parties, to show the light in which the second veto is viewed:

(From the Washington Globe—Democratic.)

The last veto of the President, we are happy to perceive, confirms the inference drawn by us from the first—that he will sanction no *corporation* which, according to the construction of the Federal party, can arrogate a supremacy over the power which gives it birth, and abrogate the inalienable attribute of legislative authority, which is essential to maintain the sovereignty of the people, because, in preserving all its own powers unimpaired, successive generations can act through it. But if one Congress can grant privileges and incorporate them, and exclude successive Congresses from repealing the acts by which they are conferred, the result would be that the people's representatives might strip themselves of all power by conferring unconstitutional privileges on classes and bodies politic, and, in the end, Government would become a mere confederacy of the moneyed classes, who would first buy their prerogatives, and then maintain them as vested rights.

The present veto is a perfect guarantee, we think, against any *irrepealable Fiscal Agent*, and if we do not mistake it on this point, then the President has cut the gordian not of Federalism. He has escaped its meshes and all the insidious guile with which the people have been approached, that the toils of a Bank oligarchy might be thrown over them, has been practised in vain. That Mr. *Tyler* has been the instrument of this great deliverance of the people, must be looked upon as his greatest good fortune, and he has always been fortunate.

(From the Raleigh Standard—Dem.)

The second Veto Message of President *Tyler* appears in our columns to-day. He has not disappointed the hopes of the friends of constitutional liberty, but has earned for himself a reputation that will be coeval with the history of our republic. Whatever parties may be arrayed on his side, or however vindictive may be the opposition to him, he may cherish the assurance that posterity will rank him among the greatest and best of incorruptible statesmen, sincere patriots and public benefactors. We do not think he has done *all* that he might have done to benefit the country. But he has done enough to convince mankind that his conduct is governed by patriotic principles and purity of purpose.

(From the Raleigh Register—Fed.)

The President of the United States, *John Tyler*, has again placed his Veto upon the Bank Bill. Twice have the Whigs of Congress labored faithfully to perfect some plan of a Fiscal Agent that should meet the views of the Executive and answer the purposes of the Government. Like a band of Patriots *they* have carried out the will of the people, and redeemed their promises in every particular. But their labor has been for naught. The first Bank bill was modified to meet, as was believed, the President's wishes; the second was drawn up from direct intimations in the first Veto Message. But yet, the President cannot, it seems, be suited, and no one can tell on reading the two Messages in connexion, what his views are, or whether he has any definite opinions on this subject at all. A strange position truly, for the President of a great Nation to occupy.

(From the Lynchburg Republian—Dem.)

We have the gratification of announcing that the attempt to head "Capt. Tyler" has failed—signally, disgracefully failed. *The kite-flying fiscality* lies "crushed beneath the veto," and the bitter curses of its disappointed advocates will shortly be heard from one extremity of the Union to the other. They have no longer a motive for "smothering" their wrath; and we may therefore look out for one general burst of federal indignation from Maine to Louisiana. It is perhaps fortunate for Mr. Tyler that he is a whig President; for otherwise he might be in danger of assassination from the Bank myrmidons who threatened to "stop the wind" of Gen. Jackson in 1832.

To suppose now that John Tyler is prepared to sign *any* Bank bill, would be to cast a reflection upon his private integrity and honor, in which no one whose opinions are entitled to respect, would be willing to indulge. This *vexed* question, then, may be considered as settled for three years to come.—For the first time in our life we say, HUZZAH FOR TYLER TOO!

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET!

The Washington *Globe*, of Sept. 11, brings the gratifying news, that the Federal Cabinet by which the President has been surrounded and fettered since his assuming the reins of Government, have all resigned, except Mr. Webster:—and it is thought that he cannot remain much longer. On the same day, the following nominations were sent in to the Senate, to fill the vacancies of those who had resigned:

Walter Forward of Pennsylvania, (First Comptroller of the Treasury) to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Ewing.

John McLean of Ohio, (Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court) to be Secretary of War, in place of John Bell.

Abel P. Upshur of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy, in place of Geo. E. Badger.

Hugh S. Legare of South Carolina, to be Attorney-General, in place of John J. Crittenden.

Mr. *Granger* (the P. M. General) submitted his case to the decision of the Whig members of Congress from New York, and they advised him to resign. His place, (says the *Globe*) will be given to *Charles A. Wickliffe* of Kentucky.

The letters of resignation of Mr. *Crittenden* and Mr. *Ewing*, are published in the *Globe* of the 13th. We have not room for the letters themselves, but copy the comments of the *Globe*, from which our readers can gather their character, and the desperate means used to destroy the President:

FROM THE GLOBE, OF SEPT. 13.

THE CABINET MANIFESTOES.

We lay before our readers the letters addressed to the *President* by Messrs. *Crittenden* and *Ewing*, as presented in the columns of the National Intelligencer of this morning. They are perfectly in character with their authors. Mr. *Crittenden's* letter speaks the language and the spirit of a gentleman of elevation of character. Mr. *Ewing's* is the outpouring of a vulgar, malignant, disappointed partisan, reckless of the respect due to the relations which associated him with the *President* and the Government—reckless of honor, truth, and decency. Mr. *Ewing* violates the seal of confidence which, through all time, has kept inviolate the private Cabinet councils which the Chief Magistrate holds with his Secretaries. The very name of *Secretary* is derived from the fact, that the head of the Government makes them repositories of his *secret* councils. This sacred principle, which can alone make the consultations held in the *President's* Cabinet free and unreserved, Mr. *Ewing* has violated, not only as it regards the Chief Magistrate himself, but the other Secretaries who participated in these confidential deliberations; and this has been done from the most unpardonable motive—that of gratifying the malice of a heart, exasperated by defeated ambition and avarice, and insensible to the obligations of gratitude towards one who had conferred on him the highest favor. The *President* could not bring his opinions into conformity with Mr. *Ewing's* in regard to a National bank, "*to make which the issue between the parties*" (to use the language of Mr. *Ewing's* letter published during the late canvass,) was "*impudence and absurdity. a Bank was not, and never had been, considered any thing more than a mere matter of convenience—a Table or Settee standing in our Halls.*" And yet, because the *President's* principles would not allow him to avail himself of this convenience—"*the table or settee*"—Mr. *Ewing* not only feels it necessary to quit the Cabinet, but to turn a sort of State's evidence, to favor the Bank party with whatever fabrication he deems best suited to bring in what he calls "a piece of furniture," but what in truth would prove like the wooden horse for which the walls of Troy were broken down, and introduce armed men to subvert a Government and a nation.

More than a month ago, when the *President* restored the Democrats whom Mr. *Ewing* turned out of the Land Office without authority, we predicted, in an article of the Globe, that Mr. *Ewing* could only remain in office himself after this just rebuke, that he might betray the Chief Magistrate who had asserted his rights and maintained his pledges in preventing this proscription. How truly we had judged of this man's character, the event shows. But we had known him of old, and our prediction was but speaking from experience.

That one, who did not hesitate to sacrifice to party interest the sacred confidence to which his honor and character were plighted, on entering the President's Cabinet, would, in his *ex parte* revelations, bear false testimony, when falsehood was essential to make good the objects he had in view, none could doubt. And accordingly, upon the face of this letter of Mr. *Ewing*, there are abundant traits of what lawyers will call a *willing witness*, when they mean to describe an *interested and betraying one*.

Contradictions appear on the face of Mr. *Ewing's* epistolary deposition, in essential points, which thoroughly disprove the whole scope of its statements; and, instead of establishing the charge of treachery on Mr. *Tyler*, fixes it on the front of his ungrateful accuser.

Mr. *Ewing* admits that the first Bank was vetoed "*on pure and honorable motives*," and "*a conscientious conviction that it conflicted with the Constitution.*"

The grounds of that veto were, that Congress had no right to establish a National Bank to operate *per se* throughout the Union; that the proposed charter derived this right from Congress, in derogation of the consent and rights of the States. The further ground was taken—that a *discounting Bank* was unnecessary as a fiscal agent. These grounds would, in Mr. *Ewing's* opinion, justify the belief that the *Preisdent* was actuated by conscientious regard to duty in rejecting the first Bank.

When the second Bank became the subject of discussion in the Cabinet, Mr. *Badger* is represented as opening the subject as to what Congress would do. Mr. *Badger* said:

"*He believed they were perfectly ready to take up the bill reported by the Secretary of the Treasury and pass it at once. You replied, "Talk not to me of Mr. Ewing's bill; it contains that odious feature of local discounts which I have repudiated in my message." I then said to you, I have no doubt, sir, that the House, having ascertained your views, will pass a bill in conformity to them, provided they can be satisfied that it would answer the purposes of the Treasury, and relieve the country.*"

Here the *President* is represented as utterly repudiating Mr. *Ewing's* bill, because "*it contains that odious feature of local discounts.*" Mr. *Ewing* was in consultation when this strong denunciation of the bill he had prepared was made, and did not remind the *President* that the bill was *his own*—prepared, as Mr. *Ewing* pretends in another part of his letter, by the direction of the *President*, and afterwards approved by him.

But the *President* again adverts, in his Cabinet consultations, to the insurmountable objection which he had to a Bank of discount. In Cabinet meeting, when giving instructions to Mr. *Ewing* to make an effort to procure the passage of such a bill as he could sign, Mr. *Ewing* represents the *President* as asking him, "*What do you understand to be my opinions? State them, so that I may see that there is no missapprehension about them.*"

Mr. *Ewing* gives his own answer to this and the *President's* reply, thus: "*That they might authorize such Bank to establish office of discount and deposite in the several States, with the assent of the States.*" *To this you replied, "Don't name discounts; they have been the source of the most abominable corruptions, and are wholly unneccssary to enable the Bank to discharge its duties to the country and the Government.*"

After this explanation, with another inhibition of all discounts by the emphatic expression, "Don't name discounts, they have been the source of the most abomniable corruptions," what are we to think of a Secretary who would propose a bill giving the most absolute power to the corporation to discount bills, and to create branch establishments in all the States, to do this most odious kind of discounting, and without their consent? In one of its fundamental provisions, the bill was repugnant to the main features of the first veto—and in the other, was in the teeth of the instructions by which it was proposed to exclude a Bank of discount altogether. No man knows better than Mr. *Ewing*, that a great portion of the *suspended debt* which sunk the late Bank of the United States like a millstone, grew out of discounted bills of exchange. Has Mr. *Ewing* forgotten one of those famous bills of exchange drawn by *George Poindexter* while at Philadelphia, a Senator, and serving the Bank, on General *Towson* for $10,000, which became the subject of newspaper comment, because the General denied the authority to draw? This famous bill was but a sample of that abominable corruption to which the *President* refers in his remarks. And yet Mr. *Ewing* drew up his bill to re-establish this whole system of "odious discounts" and "abominable corruptions"—pretends that the *President* approved, (when hidden in the phraseology of a charter,) what he had denounced in Cabinet council, and charges him with treachery for putting his veto on the power in the last bill, which he had condemned by his veto on the first, and what his instructions had denounced before the new bill was framed to "head him."

We do not believe that any President was ever surrounded by more artful perfidity, more heartless treachery, than Mr. *Tyler* has been; and the game of his persecutors now is to turn their own crimes into accusations against him. The indignation we feel at the rapacity, cruelty, and treachery, which hunted "old *Tippecanoe*" down into his grave,—now that we find it all raised to hunt down "*Tyler too*,"—has drawn from us this hasty repulse. The Democratic party owe Mr. *Tyler* a deep debt of gratitude for arresting the "Tarquin strides" of the Bank power, and we should be faithless to their cause, if we did not do what we can to defend him when assailed on this point. It must not be inferred, however, that it is our purpose to enlist under the banner of the Administration. The new cast of the Cabinet almost forbids the hope that Mr. *Tyler* has come to the determination to devote himself to restore Jeffersonian Democracy. He was bred in that school, and we would be happy to welcome him back to it. Nothing short of the adoption of the simple, pure, strict, orthodox doctrines of *Thomas Jefferson* can ever command the support of the Democratic party, or the press which it sustains by its patronage. No scheme, vesting Government rights in corporations—no banking monopoly—no taxation on the part of the Federal Government, to support the extravagance of corrupt State politicians—no distribution of national favors, to prostrate State independence, and consolidate the Union, can ever be tolerated by the honest party which maintained, in the Independent Treasury, the principle that the powers of the General Government and its means were specified and appropriated by the Constitution, and while the first were inalienable to a Bank or any other corporation, the latter were alike inalienable to States or any other recipients, and were strictly limited to the maintenance of the functions which belonged to the Government of the Union.

Whig views of the new Cabinet.—The following notice of the new Cabinet is from the *Richmond Whig*. We must confess, that if what the *Whig* says of the Cabinet be true, Mr. TYLER has been more fortunate, and shown a greater leaning towards his old Democratic associations in the selection of its members than we had at first supposed. "A large admixture of Jacksonism—a copious sprinkling of Calhounery—but little or *no* Whiggery," will just suit the exigincies of the country, we think:

"The materials which compose it will be far from producing public satisfaction. Judge Upshur, though a gentleman of talents and worth, is an Abstractionist, a Sub-Treasury man, and, we believe, an extravagant admirer of John C. Calhoun. Judge McLean was also formerly distinguished, we think, for his devotion to that ambitious but fallen Statesman. He certainly never was remarkable for talent, but more for quiet and peaceful qualities, and it seems strange indeed that such a man should be willing to relinquish the judicial ermine, for the responsible duties of the War Department, at a crisis when the foreign relations of our country are critical and dangerous. Judge McLean, moreover, was always a Jackson man, and never a Whig. Mr. Forward, of Pennsylvania, is but little known out of his own State. That fact alone is sufficient objections to his filling the important department of the Treasury. Mr. Legare, the new Attorney General, is an able man and profound jurist. He was a Jackson man, and only very recently a member of the Whig party—if, indeed, he ever belonged to it strictly. He was more properly a Conservative. In truth, the new Administration is likely to become the tesselated pavement described by Mr. Burke,—here a black spot and there a white one,—a large admixture of Jacksonism,—a copious sprinkling of Calhounery—but little or no Whiggery in the whole concern."

The Raleigh Register "hopes for the *best*," though it "fears the *worst*" from the new Cabinet, and says that Mr. *Webster* has published a card, in which he states his intention to remain in the Cabinet for the present, at least.

Spirit of Federalism.—If Mr. TYLER has ever entertained the hope, that by partially giving in to the measures of the Federalists, and going with them as far as his oath of office and conscience would permit, he could in that way soften their abuse of him for differing with them on a single question, he has by this time, certainly, discovered his error. No; he must give to *all* their measures an *unqualified* approval—must bow implicitly to all the mandates of their DICTATOR, Henry Clay, or make up his mind to meet the most scurrilous abuse and unrelenting persecution.

No sooner was the first Veto Message received in most of the populous cities, than those who, last summer, were assembled at the log cabins drinking and carousing, and singing songs in praise of "Tippecanoe, and Tyler too," again assembled at their old haunts; but, instead of *praising* the President, they dressed him up in effigy, which, after marching about to the tune of the "Rogue's March," the "Dead March," &c., they burnt on a gallows. This was done at Albany, N. Y., Columbus, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and various other places. The details of these outrages, published in some of the papers, are positively shocking to the sensibilities of a moral people. It is not pretended by these traducers of the President, that he has been unfaithful to the Constitution. Oh, no!—but that he has disappointed THE PARTY—the *Federal party*;—by Vetoing the Bank Bill, he has nipped in the bud the fond hopes of thousands of these log-cabin loungers, whose designs were, by speculation and fraud, to live without labor upon the industry and earnings of others. For this he has been burnt in effigy on a gallows—for this he has been denounced as "a vile, perfidious wretch;" "a traitor," "a Benedict Arnold." &c., &c.,

Riot in Congress.—On the 9th instant, a regular-built *row* took place in the House of Representatives. It originated between Mr. *Wise* and Mr. *Stanley*. The latter had, as is his custom, abused the former in debating the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. Mr. Wise went to Mr. Stanley in his seat, and demanded a retraction of the offensive language, which S. refused to make; whereupon Mr. W. slapped him in the face with his hand. The balance of the scene is thus described by the Reporter for the Intelligencer:

A violent fight followed, and, in less time than it can be described in this report, a scene of mingled uproar and *fight*, such as the Reporter in many years' experience has never witnessed on the floor of the House, ensued. Messrs. Wise and Stanly were lost to the sight of the Reporter in the general rush, whilst Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, and Mr. Butler, of Kentucky, were noticed in a violent personal struggle, striking at and grappling with each other. Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, and Mr. Gilmer, and others, were seen in the midst, endeavoring to quell the disturbance, which had now reached a point at which it seemed impossible to arrest its progress. The members had rushed from all parts of the Hall, some rushing over and others standing upon the tables, literally piling themselves one on the other, and several canes were seen by the Reporter raised up as if in the act of striking. The Speaker during this time had resumed the Chair informally, but no one paid the least regard to his voice, and he called in vain on the officers, none of whom were observed by the Reporter, with the exception of the doorkeeper, who was endeavoring to close the doors and windows against the crowd from without, who attempted to rush within the hall.

The general melee (of which the Reporter was taking notes) continued from two and a half to three minutes. It then subsided, as it appeared, though by what direct process the Reporter could not understand.

It is painful to hear of such scenes in our National Legislature—and we regret very much to see a man of Mr. *Wise's* standing involved in them, more especially with sush a contemptible *whiff* as *Ned Stanley*.

A committee of *seven* members was appointed to investigate the matter, but their report was laid upon the table in consequence of a general reconciliation among the parties belligerent.

Whig Economy.—When, in 1831, the Whigs obtained power in Maryland, there was a surplus of more than *thirty-five thousand dollars* in the Treasury. Now the State is in debt over *seventeen millions of dollars!* The history of their reign in New York and Indiana tells the same sad tale, and another Whig Legislature or two (judging from the last) would place the people of North Carolina under the burden of a heavy public debt, to be paid by *high taxes*.

Another Revolution,—The elections just over in Vermont, for Governor and members of the Legislature, show an astonishing revolution in favor of Democracy. Harrison's majority in 1840 was upwards of four thousand; and now, if the Democratic candidate for Governor is not elected, the few scattering votes only will defeat him. After giving all the returns received, a correspondent of the *Boston Post* says:

"By these returns it will be seen that the democratic net gain since the election last year, over the whig vote, is EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE; adding the abolition to the whig vote, it is thirteen hundred and sixty-six; and this in the "Banner County" of the State, which gave Harrison four thousand majority!

As far as heard from, the democrats have gained *eight members of the legislature*, and in several towns which last year elected federal representatives there is this year no choice. The towns heard from last year, elected 32 whigs and 6 democrats, this year 22 whigs 14 democrats.

From a correspondent at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, VT., Sept. 8, 1841.

Mr. GREEN—I have received returns from eleven towns in Windsor county, in which the democrats have gained 940 over the whigs and abolitionists from last year. If the rest of the towns have done as well, (which I hope they have) whiggery is at the head of Salt River in Vermont—it would give Smilie about 1,600 Majority in the State. We have frightened them almost to death, at any rate. Their faces are so long to-day that they could not be put through a horse-collar. Resp ectfully, yours.

Ioway.—This rich Northwestern Territory is true to Democracy. She has just elected Gen. DODGE, a stern Democrat, her Delegate to Congress, by a majority of 635. The House of Representatives stands 17 dem. to 9 fed.; and the Council 7 dem. to 6 feds.

A recent Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts, nominated the Hon. *Marcus Morton* as their candidate for Governor, and *Henry H. Childs* for Lieutenant Governor. The election is in November next.

From Florida.—Advices from ill-fated Florida to the 7th instant, show that the war is far from an end. Four persons who left Fort Micanopy on the 3d, were murdered by a party of Indians before they had proceeded four miles. A correspondent of the *Savannah Georgian* says:—"Day after day murders are committed in our very vicinity. Troops are moving in all directions, and yet your papers inform us of the "glorious news," that the "war is ended." Poor Florida! The "Whigs" were to close the war in three months after getting power!

The nomination of *Edward Everett*, as Minister to England, has been confirmed by the Senate; also, that of *Edward Curtis*, Collector for the port of New York, has been confirmed; while *Bela Badger* has been rejected as Naval officer for the Port of Philadelphia.

Judge *Upshur*, the new Secretary of the Navy, is an able and orthodox writer on political economy, and was a true-blue Nullifier in 1832. For this latter sin, the Federal Whig papers have already commenced shooting their envenomed arrows at him.—They may as well forbear; for the character and principles of Judge U. are like gold, the more they are rubbed, the brighter they will shine.

Another Bank defaulter.—We learn from the Raleigh *Standard*, that *Edward H. Wingate*, Cashier of the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank in that city, has proved a defaulter. To what amount he is a defaulter, or how his defalcation occurred, we are not informed, as the papers of the city seem to hold Mr. Wingate in too high regard to say much about his "aberration from correct principles."

Drouth in the South.—The crops of Corn and Cotton throughout Mississippi and parts of Alabama and Louisiana, have been greatly injured by a long-continued spell of dry weather. The best lands of Mississippi, it is said, will not yield over half crops—the cotton, in some places, being not over 12 inches high.

New Cotton.—A bale of new Cotton (says the Cheraw Gazette) was sold in our market on 13th inst., for 9¼ cents.

Jacob F. Mintzing has been re-elected Mayor of Charleston, S. C., by a majority of 540 votes over Henry L. Pinckney—both Democrats.

Married,

In this county, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Watts, Mr. *John S. Godfrey*, to Miss *Tabytha*, daughter of Capt. John Rape.

ATTENTION!

GRENADIERS.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at your usual parade ground, on Saturday the 25th instant, in full summer uniform, for the purpose of drill and exercise.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN S. DAVIS, Orderly. Ser'gt.

Sept. 21, 1841.

ENGLISH
And Classical School.
P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

$50 Reward.

I WILL pay Fifty Dollars for the delivery of my boy GEORGE to me at Longtown, Fairfield District, S. Carolina; or $30 for lodging him in any jail with information of the same. George Runaway on the 14th of May last—is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, with a very high forehead, partially bald. He ran away last spring, and was lodged in Lexington jail, N. C., and will likely make for North Carolina or Virginia. Information may be forwarded to Camden, S. C.

M. S. PERRY.

Aug. 18, 1841. 28...3t

U. S. Branch Mint,
Charlotte, N. C., 7th Sept., 1841.

SEALED proposals will be received through the Post Office in this place, until the 22d inst., for the delivery of

Fifty Cords of Fire-Wood,

Consisting of Oak and Hickory—to be corded and measured at the expense of the person furnishing it, and to be delivered by the 15th November next.

B. S. GAITHER, Superint'd.

Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 14, 1841. 27...2

MUSIC.
MARTIN FIERNEUSEL,
Professor of Instrumental Music,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of this village and the adjoining neighborhood, that he intends opening a school for the purpose of Teaching Music on the

Violin, Clarionett, Flute, &c. &c.

provided he meets with sufficient encouragement.—His terms will be reasonable. He will be in this town about the first of October.

Satisfactory references will be produced from respectable citizens of an adjoining village, (who are well known in this place,) of his ability to teach on the different instruments proposed, and of the successful progress of his pupils.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...thc.

POETRY.

From the Old Dominion.

HOME.

If ever Peace, with gentle wing,
Visits our cold and cloudy clime,
Or stoops, her radiant lines to fling
Upon the stormy shores of Time;
Surely her light and gentle feet—
A timid dove—delight to roam,
Where heart to heart in union meet,
Among the quiet scenes of home.

If ever Joy, in robes of light,
To bless the loved and weary one,
Comes downward through the long, long night
Of sorrow, from her sun-lit throne;
Where can her resting place be found—
Her pure and stainles spirit come,
But in the sympathies around,
And to the blessed holds of home.

If ever love, the first, the best,
The sweetest dream to mortals given,
One little spot of earth has dressed
With dews and rays and flowers of heaven;
It is that spot of verdant green,
Where virtue and her handmaids come,
To deck with simple charms the scene,
And bless the holy haunts of home.

If ever Hope, that to the heart
Is as sunshine to the flower,
Comes to the spirit to impart
Her sweetest and her freshest power:
'Tis when pale sorrow waves her shroud,
The darkest in life's vaulted dome,
And sweetly beams upon the cloud
Her rainbow promise—pointing home.

MISCELLANY.

From the Rural Repository.

FASHIONALE FOLLIES.

There are in the United States one hundred thousand young ladies, as Sir Ralph Abercrombie said of those of Scotland, "the prettiest lassies in a' the world," who know how neither to toil or to spin, who are yet clothed like the lillies of the valleys; who thrum the piano, and a few more of the dainty, the harp—who walk as the bird says, softly—who have read romances, and some of them seen the interior of theatres—who have been admired at the axamination of their high school, who have wrought algebraic solutions on the board, who are in short, the very roses of the garden, the otto of life, who yet *horseco raferens* can never expect to be married, to live without—shall I speak or forbear?—putting their own lilly hands to domestic drudgery.

We go into the interior villages of our recently wooded country. The fair one sits down to clink the wires of the piano. We see the fingers displayed on the keys, which we are sure never prepared a dinner nor made a garment for her robustuous brothers. We traverse the streets of our cities, and the wires of the piano are thruming in our ears from every considerable house.

Ask the fair one when she has beaten all the music out of the keys, "pretty fair one, can'st thou talk to thy old and sick farther, so as to beguile him of the head-ache and rheumatism? Thou art a chemist, I remember, at the examination; can'st compound, prepare, and afterwards boil or bake a good pudding? Can'st make one of the subordinate ornaments of thy fair person? In short, tell us thy use in existence, except to be contemplated as a pretty picture! And how long will any one be amused with the view of a picture, alter having surveyed it a dozen times, unless it have a mind, a heart, and we may emphatically add, the perrennial value of utility.'

Display, notoriety, surface, and splendor—these are the aim of mothers; and can we expect that the daughters will drink in a better spirit? To play, sing, dress, glide down the dance, and get a husband is the lesson; not to be qualified to render his home quiet, well-adorned and happy.

It is notorious, that there will soon be no intermediate class between those who toil and spin, and those who claim to be ladies, founded on their being incapable of any thing of value or utility. All clearly within the purview of the term lady, estimate the clearness of their title precisely in the ratio of their usefulness.

Allow a young lady to have any hand in the adjustment of all the components of her dress, each of which has a contour which only the fleeting fashion of the moment can settle; allow her to receive visitants and prepare for afternoon appointments and evening parties, and what time has the dear one to spare, to be useful and do good? There is somewhere in all this, an enormous miscalculation, and infinite mischief—an evil, as we shall attempt to show not of transitory or minor importance, but fraught with misery and ruin, not only to the fair ones themselves, but to society and the age.

We may assume, as we have, that there are in the United States a hundred thousand young ladies brought up to do nothing except dress and pursue amusements.—Another hundred thousand learn music, dancing, and what are termed the fashionable accomplishments. The few opulent who can afford to be good for-nothing, precede. Another class presses as closely as they can upon their steps; and the contagious mischief spreads downward, and the fond father, who lays every thing under contribution to furnish the means of buying a piano, and hiring a music master for his daughters instead of being served, when he comes in from the plough, by the ruined favorites for whom he has sacrificed so much, finds that a servant must be hired for the young ladies.

Every body knows that mothers and daughters give the tone of the matter, the spring of bitter waters—here is the origin of the complaints of hard times—here is the reason why every man lives up to his income, and so many beyond it. He has married a wife whose vanity and extravagance are fathomless, and his ruin is explained. Hence the general and prevalent evil of the present times, extravagance—conscious shame of the thought of being industrious and useful. Every body is ashamed not to be expensive and fashionable; and every body seems equally ashamed of honest industry.

I have no conception of a beautiful woman, or a fine man, in whose eye, in whose port, in whose expression, this sentiment does not stand embodied; "I am called by my Creator to duties; I have employment on earth, my sterner but more enduring pleasures are discharging my duties."

Compare the sedate expression of this sentiment in the countenance of man or woman, when it is known to stand, as the index to character in the face, with the superficial gaudiness of a simple, good-for-nothing belle, who disdains usefulness and employment, whose empire is a ball room, and whose subject dandies, as silly and as useless as herself. Who, of the two has most attractions, for a man of sense? The help-mate, a fortune in herself, who aids to procure one, if the husband has it not; who can soothe him under the loss of it, and what is more, aid him to regain; and the other a painted butterfly, for ornament only during the vernal and sunny months of prosperity; and then not only becoming a chrisalis, an inert moth in adversity, but a croaking, repining, illtempered termagant, who can only recur to the days of her short lived triumph, to embitter the misery and poverty and hopelessness of a husband, who like herself, knows not how to dig, and is ashamed to beg.

We are obliged to avail ourselves of severe language in application to a deep rooted malady. We want words of power. No country ever verged more rapidly towards extravagance and expense. In a young republic like ours, it is ominous of any thing but good. Men of thought and virtue, and example, are called upon to look to this evil. Ye patrician families, that croak, and complain and forebode the downfall of the Republic, here is the origin of your evils. Instead of training your son to waste his time, as an idle young gentleman at large—instead of inculcating on your daughter, that the incessant tinkling of a harpsichord, or a scornful and lady like toss of the head, or dexterity in waltzing, are the only requisites to make her way in life—if you can find no better employment for them, teach him the use of the grubbing hoe, and her to make up your garments for your servants. Train your son and daughter to an employment of frugality, to hold the high front, and to walk the fearless step of independence and sufficiency to themselves in any fortunes, and, in any state of things. By arts like these the early Romans thrived. When your children have these passions, you may go down to the grave in peace as it regards their temporal fortunes.

From the New York Tribune.

THE DUTY TO LABOR.

"The world owes me a good living, and I'll have it," says some blackleg as he finishes a luxurious repast; "here, landlord, another bottle of your prime Madeira." Half a dozen empty headed fops, who sit gazing on him by stealth, in silent admiration, hail the sentiment with a shout of rapturous applause. That's it—the world owes us a good living, and we'll have it—Landlord! more wine here! we won't go home till morning. Let's go it while we're young. Who cares for the expense?"

The consequence of this is, the pilfering of money drawers, the ignominious loss of employment, genteel loaferism, and so on, until one of these enterprising gentlemen, in eager pusuit of the good living the world owes him, puts the wrong man's name to a check, or in some kindred way gets a ticket for the marble palace at Sing Sing, where the State provides "a living" for those it considers deserving, but not just such an one as consists with their own estimate of their exalted merits.

The great error in this case is in the original maxim. "The world owes you a good living." How owes? Have you earned it by good service? If you have, whether on the anvil or in the pulpit, as a toiler or a teacher, you have acquired a just right to livelihood. But if you have eaten as much as you have earned, or, still worse, have done little or no good, the world owes you nothing.

Mankind are just waking to consciousness of the duty resting on every man to be active and useful in his day and in his sphere. All are not called to dig or hew, or plow or plane, but every man has a sphere of usefulness alotted him by Providence, and he is unfaithful to his high trust if he deserts it for idle pomp or heedless luxury. One man may be fitted by nature and inclination for an artisan, another for a sailor, and a third for a merchant; but no man was ever born fitted only to be an idler and a drone.

"But has not a rich man a *right* to enjoy his wealth?" Most certainly: we would be the last to deprive him of it. He has a natural and legal right to possess and enjoy it in any manner not injurious to others; but he has no moral right to be useless because he has superior means of being useful. Let him possess in abundance the means of satisfying every pure and just desire of his nature, and become wiser, nobler, larger in soul than his less neighbor; but never let him forget, as, if properly trained, he never can, that it is his solemn duty to be useful to his fellow creatures, especially to the depressed and suffering, to labor for their benefit, and suffer, if need be, for their elevation.

The world soon learns to respect its benefactors in whatever sphere, and to realize that he who truly and honestly exerts himself in some department of useful effort, may justly claim a brotherhood with all who toil, who make, and earn. Let the rich cease to look down on the poor—the merchant on the porter; let each respect the dignity of man whether in his own person or that of his less fortunate brother; let haughtiness and pride cease on one side, and envy, jealously, and hatred, with their train of direful consequences, all vanish from the other, and all, animated by a common kindness, will move forward in concord to the attainment of the highest good.

WANTED,

At this office, a few good malleable ideas that may be beat out to an indeffinite extent. We have pen, ink and paper, an arm chair, and leisure, every thing necessary for making first rate Editorials—*except ideas.* We wrote last week on Grogshops and Cotton seed, and intended writing this week on the Town Council and Morus Multicaulis, but have been disappointed in getting the requisite ideas. A friend told us that he had some very fine mutton corn, which we expected to convert into a dinner and an editorial, but it did not arrive. We have examined the poultry, but cannot find a single chicken with more than two legs. Our "pigs" do not suck the "cows" (as did those of our neighbor of the Courser last year.) We have loafed about Main street, but could not hear of any bolls of new Cotton. Mr. *Russell's* Alligator has been dead these four months, and there's no chance of getting any thing out of it. The Presidents, Cashiers and Tellers of our Banks are so honest, that they won't "Swartwout," or there is so little in the Banks, it is not worth running away with, so that we cannot announce any "astounding defalcations."

There's the President's Veto, to be sure, we might make something of, but if we praise it, the Whigs will produce a rise in the cow-hide market, and if we abuse it, the Democrats will afford us an opportunity of singing—

As I was goin down Congaree
A settin on a rail.

Feeling therefore no desire to witness either a demand for cow-hides, or a neighbor's fence made *one rail* lower, we shall let the Veto alone. Having then nothing to write about, we shall write about—

NOTHING.

Nothing is a complex subject, which cannot be elucidated, without referring to many things that amount to nothing. It is, too, a mysterious subject, and therefore, nearly allied to the sublime. You cannot define nothing. It is its own definition—nothing is—nothing. You cannot smell, or taste, or feel it. Nothing has neither extension nor divisibility, nor does it occupy space. Yet brains have teemed with nothing—books have been filled with nothing—orators have spouted by the hour, and proved nothing, and when we have finished this Editorial, it will amount to nothing.

Viewed in the light of political economy, nothing is very important to human society. How many of our population are engaged in doing nothing! If you see a mechanic drop his tools, and seat himself quietly on a work-bench, he is doing nothing! If you see a young Lawyer's or a Doctor's office shut, ten to one, but he is doing nothing. If you see a clerk lounging about the streets, instead of employing his leisure in reading, you may be sure he is doing nothing. If you see a College student throw down his books, to visit a grog-shop, or promenade Brick Range, with a cigar in his mouth, it is because he is compelled to do nothing, and ten to one but he does it—nay, he will be very apt to *be* nothing, before he has left off doing nothing. Some men, however, (and women too, possibly,) who have to do nothing, are so perverse that they will not stick to it, and do a great deal worse than nothing.

To such, our advice (for which we ask nothing) is, if they have nothing to do, do nothing—(when you go a catting, go a catting,) keep your tongue from slander—resolve yourself into a committee of one, to attend to your own business, even if it is nothing; if thy neighbors do not manage theirs according to thy notions, "fret not thy gizzard"—and when you are tired of doing nothing, just subscribe for a newspaper, (the Temperance Advocate, if you wish,) pay in advance, (two years if you like,) and you will then have something to do, every week, even if it is to read an article on *Nothing.*

Temperance Advocate.

The way Sawney killed the Trout.—We have read a tale, somewhere, of a certain Scotch peasant, who was returning from the harvest field, with a scythe on his shoulder, the long, keen blade of which was just over his neck. In passing along a stream, he espied a fine trout lying under the bank. Now for *game*, says Sawney, and creeps cautiously up to the trout, intending to transfix him with the point of his scythe handle, without ever thinking that if the handle was thrust down, the blade would follow—poising his handle just above the unconscious trout he let fly with all his might, and down fell *Sawney's head* into the water, neatly whipped off by the descending blade. So it turned out, that the trout made a harty dinner of Sawney's head, and Sawney ate no dinner at all, for the very good reason that he had cut his own head off instead of the trout's.

In the last *Humburg Journal* we find the following hit at us, which would have been capital, except that the scythe blade happened to be at the other end of the handle.

"*Nothing.*—The last S. C. Temperance Advocate, has a long chapter on nothing, running the subject up to seed. Wonder if friend Julius recollects the old question, "What is a person thinking of, where studying on nothing?" Don't answer, we all know what it is!"

Now, the only answer we ever heard given to the question is this, "*he is thinking of the fool who asked the question.*"—*Ib.*

Hard to understand.—"Well, my lad, that is rather small corn you are hoeing."

"Yes, sir," said the boy, while he continued his labor, "we planted small corn."

"But it looks rather yellow."

"Yes, sir, we planted the yellow kind," returned the boy, scratching away at the hard and stony soil.

"But I do not believe you will have more than half a crop," continued the traveller.

"No, sir, we planted upon shares," halloed the boy as the stranger rode on.

A boy, speaking of the greatest man he ever saw, was told by his mother he must always except their minister. A few days after, he rushed into the presence of his mother, and exclaimed, "Mother, I have seen the greatest hog down town that I ever saw, *except our Minister!*"

JOHN H. WHEELER

HAS resumed the practice of Law. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, and more recently by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, on the main street, near Major Smith's Hotel.

Charlotte, Aug. 19, 1841. 25...4

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of

Jewellery and Fancy Articles

Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. S. P. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23....r

Notice.

THE ill health of Wm. Alexander rendering him unable to attend to closing the business of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, the subscriber will remain in Charlotte from this date for that purpose. All persons having open accounts with the firm, must come forward and close them either by cash or note between this and the ensuing Suporior Court, if they wish to save cost. The subscriber may at all times be found at his office, two doors south of Mr. Carson's store.

ADAM ALEXANDER.

Aug. 10, 1841. 23...r

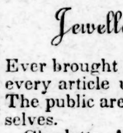
CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

WOOL CARDING.



THE Subscriber would inform his customers, andiall those who wish to have their Sprng WOOL Carded at his Machine, that they would do well to bring it on as soon as possible, as he intends closing the business perhaps in September, and there will, after that time, be no more carding done at his Machine this season. J. STIREWALT.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., Aug. 3, 1841. 22

Notice.

WE hereby notify the public, that the property now on the premises where Isaac Weathers lives, to wit: the Land and Negroes, and household furniture, belongs to the undersigned as Trustees of the said Isaac, made by the will of Benjamin Weathers, dec'd., and if any person trades with, or receives the said property from the said Isaac, they will do so at their peril.

JOHN T. WEATHERS, }
S. H. ELLIOTT, } Trustees.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...3w

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash.*

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

MARTIN RODDY,

CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands, } BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,) } GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga } WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c. } TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful know ledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of *James Gattis*, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payments must be made; and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

JOHN BLOUNT, Adm.'r.

August 3, 1841. 22...3w

PLAN

OF

The Bank Reformer.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

THE object of this publication is to furnish to the public, and to diffuse as widely as may be permitted information in regard both to the correct principles and beneficial operation of honest and legitimate banking, and the actual wrong-doing and fraudulent practices, and injurious effects and worse tendencies, of the existing banking system of this country.

The plan of publication is to supply copies gratuitously, to known and zealous friends of the cause, for distribution, and also by sale to such persons as may desire to forward the object by pecuniary as well as other aid. Orders and payments for purchases must be for named quantities of some one or more designated numbers of the series. Or, if not thus designated, the publisher will, at his discretion and convenience, supply any more general order with such numbers as may be on hand, or may be subsequently issued.

"The Bank Reformer" will be publised on the first day of each month, for the next six months, commencing with September. Each number will be in pamphlet form a sheet of 16 large pages; and this number will serve a a specimen of the size, apperance, and general purport of the whole series.

The contents will consist principally of such articles as the name and objects of the publication would indicate, together with a summary of general news and occurrences of the month, and especially of news of banking and bank frauds.

The terms of *sale* will be as follows:

$5 will pay for 200 copies of any one or more numbers, to be directed by mail or otherwise to any single address; or 150 copies to be directed separately.

$1 will pay for 3 copies of the series of 6, (or 18 single numbers), or for 25 copies, if of any numbers to be selected by the publisher; in either case the supply to be directed to one address.

All remittances and letters to be post-paid and directed to. EDMUND RUFFIN,
Editor of the "Bank Reformer,"
Petersburg, Va.

☞ The proper prservation of these pamphlets will serve greatly to incease the extent of their operation. Therefore, the person who may receive this number is requsted to fasten the back with thread, or at least with pin, and then to cut the leaves open wiih a knife. After reading, let every friend to the object of the publication hand his copy to some other person,

It is hoped that each of those persons who may order the whole series will preserve a complete file of the numbers. It will hereafter offer a useful and interesting record of facts, in regard to banking frauds, and the present struggle against banking power.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building,

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds,

Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office.